

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO  
CONSTRUCT AIR AND SPACE MU-  
SEUM AT WASHINGTON DULLES  
AIRPORT**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to introduce legislation—along with my colleagues Representatives BOB LIVINGSTON, SAM JOHNSON, TOM DAVIS, TOM BLILEY, BOB GOODLATTE, JIM MORAN, L.F. PAYNE, RICK BOUCHER, OWEN PICKETT, and NORMAN SISISKY—to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to construct the National Air and Space Museum Extension at Washington Dulles International Airport. This legislation represents the next critical step in making the extension a reality and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The need for this extension is clear. The existing Air and Space Museum on the Mall now faces a critical shortage of critical storage facilities. Current facilities are inadequate, storage for larger artifacts is simply not available, and existing storage facilities do not provide controlled climate conditions necessary for the safe preservation of most museum artifacts. Not only that, as a result of current space limitations at the Mall Museum, only about 20 percent of the Nation's aircraft collection is on public display.

Mr. Speaker, some of our Nation's most historic aircraft are hidden from public view. The Enola Gay, the SR-71 Blackbird spy plane, the space shuttle Enterprise, and many others sit in warehouses because there is no room for these large artifacts at the Mall Museum facility. The extension facility will provide the space necessary to house and exhibit these great artifacts for families who come from all over the country with the Air and Space Museum at the top of their sightseeing list. The Mall Museum is the most popular of the Smithsonian's museums and the extension is expected to draw significant crowds too. Approximately 7 to 8 million people now visit the Air and Space Museum on the mall and an estimated 2 to 3.5 million visitors are expected annually at the extension.

In 1993, the Smithsonian Institution was first authorized to plan and design an Air and Space Museum Extension at Washington Dulles International Airport and I was pleased to support this effort. In fiscal year 1996, Congress and the Commonwealth of Virginia provided funding for planning and design work on the extension. Further work on schematic plans are planned in preparation for the construction phase of the project.

While Congress has authorized and appropriated funding for planning and design work, Congress has previously made it clear that no Federal funds are to be made available for the

construction portion of the project. Instead, the Smithsonian Institution is responsible for raising private funds for construction of the extension and already, the Air and Space Museum has begun to build a capital campaign infrastructure. A National Air and Space Society membership program was begun in 1995 to generate public support for the museum and the extension and already more than 4,000 people have joined and contributed.

The legislation I am introducing today merely authorizes the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to construct the museum extension and also makes clear that no appropriated funds are to be used to pay any expense of the construction of this facility. The new Director of the Smithsonian Institution, former Federal Aviation Administration Administrator and retired Adm. Donald Engen, has stated that his No. 1 priority will be to wage a national campaign to raise adequate funding for construction and his goal will be accomplished more effectively once Congress has clearly authorized this construction.

Mr. Speaker, the museum extension will significantly increase the amount of the collection on public display, provide safe and climate-controlled storage facilities, and provide a restoration facility capable of the handling the largest artifacts in the collection in full view of visitors. Federal funds will not be used for construction of the extension and instead these costs will be paid for by privately raised funds.

I urge my colleagues to support the Air and Space Museum Extension project and this legislation authorizing its construction.

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. CONSTRUCTION OF MUSEUM CENTER.**

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution is authorized to construct the Smithsonian Institution National Air and Space Museum Dulles Center at Washington Dulles International Airport.

**SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.**

No appropriated funds may be used to pay any expense of the construction authorized by section 1.

**TRIBUTE TO G. HUNTINGTON  
BANISTER****HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a valued and trusted public servant retired from the Federal Government today. G. Huntington Banister, better known as Hunt, served proudly in a distinguished career spanning 31 years.

Beginning in 1972, Hunt put his skills to work for America at several agencies. He

launched his public career as a Budget Analyst with the Interstate Commerce Commission. From 1976 to 1979, he served as Budget Officer for the Public Health Service's National Institute on Drug Abuse. He was Financial Manager for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission from 1979 to 1985.

But it is in his present position that I came to personally know and respect this fine gentleman. In 1985, he joined the staff of the Selective Service System as its Controller. He was indispensable at this small but vital Federal agency that is near and dear to my heart. It has a nationwide staff of less than 200 full time people, yet its purpose and mission are enormous. Serving as America's defense insurance policy in a still dangerous world, it remains ready to mobilize and provide our Nation's Armed Forces with the manpower necessary to fight in any future crisis that requires a return to the draft.

Earning the admiration and respect of his superiors and subordinates alike, Hunt became the Acting Director of Selective Service in February 1994. For 9 months, until the confirmation of a new Director, he led the Agency at a most critical time in its history. That summer Selective Service faced possible termination during the congressional budget process. Fortunately, those of us in Congress who appreciate the value of military personnel readiness did not let that happen, and the important role played by the Agency in national security continues today without pause.

In no small measure, the very survival of a strong and ready Selective Service System is attributable to the leadership abilities of Hunt Banister. He is a man whose intellect, people skills, and savvy set him apart. It is worthy of note that Hunt is "Twice the citizen," having also completed a parallel career as an Army Reserve officer and retiring as a colonel after 30 years of commissioned service, including almost 7 years of active duty and a tour of Vietnam.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, Hunt Banister made a difference. When the going got rough, he remained tough, and his legacy is a more secure America. The citizens of this great Nation are in his debt, and wish G. Huntington Banister, his wife Linda, and his children Betsy and Carly, good health and happiness on his well deserved retirement day.

**THANK YOU, MEGAN MACHEMAHL,  
FOR YOUR LOYAL SERVICE****HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Megan Machemahl, my staff assistant in my College Station, TX, district office—for everything she's done for me and my constituents in the almost 2 years that she has served as my representative in College Station.

Megan is a native of Houston who served as an intern in my Washington DC, office from August to December 1994. During her semester-long internship, Megan helped my permanent staff track legislation in committee and on the House floor, conduct legislative research, and answer constituent correspondence. She performed each of these tasks with enthusiasm and great professional skill, and I was grateful for all she did to help.

Little did I realize that so soon after she left, she would be rejoining my staff. Shortly after her internship ended and she had returned to Texas A&M University, my staff assistant in the College Station office announced his decision to leave. Remembering what a good job Megan had done during her internship, I offered her the opportunity to run the College Station office while she pursued her masters degree.

Fortunately, she agreed. Since 1995, Megan has represented me at events and meetings in the western half of my congressional district, which includes Brazos, Washington, and Austin counties. Also, she has helped coordinate the congressional internship program for my College Station office—recruiting, selecting and training new student interns. She also designed a training manual for handling congressional casework.

Having earned her bachelors degree in journalism from Texas A&M University in August 1995, Megan is now working to her masters degree in educational human resource development, which she expects to receive in May 1997.

Megan is one of those hard-working men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know she has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank her for the dedication, loyalty, and professionalism she has exhibited throughout the years it has been my privilege to know and work with her.

Megan's plans after she earns her masters degree are as yet uncertain, but knowing her as well as I do, I am confident that her professional skills and personal qualities—skills and qualities she has demonstrated in my office—will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to Megan Machemahl for her loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' Eighth Congressional District, and to this great institution. And I know you join with me in wishing her the very best in all of her future endeavors.

WE'RE GLAD OLIVIA SIMMONS  
AND DARYL EDWARDS WERE  
HERE

### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, like so many communities across America and some parts of the world, New Jersey's 10th Congressional District lost some of its members in the crash of TWA flight 800 on July 17. This evening at the St. Matthew AME Church in Orange, NJ, a memorial service, organized under the direction of Orange Mayor Mims Hackett, is being held for Olivia Simmons, one of the victims.

By all accounts, Olivia Simmons was a caring individual who cherished life. She did what she could to make life as beneficial as possible for others. Ms. Simmons was a teacher in the Newark school system for 28 years. She taught at the Clinton Avenue School and the Broadway Elementary School. In the past several years, Ms. Simmons was also a school librarian.

Ms. Simmons loved the written word and dedicated her life to opening new horizons by encouraging others to appreciate books and other written material. She was an avid reader who belonged to literary clubs and the International Reading Association.

Ms. Simmons valued multiculturalism. In addition to her teacher/librarian duties she also was a flight attendant for 21 years. Because of her love and respect for our different cultures, she traveled during weekends and summers.

Mr. Speaker, we also lost another in that terrible crash, Daryl Edwards. Mr. Edwards was a flight attendant with TWA for 18 years. He was born in Newark, NJ and raised in East Orange, NJ. He graduated from East Orange High School. He attended and graduated from American University in Washington, DC.

One of Mr. Edwards' delights was cooking. He was an accomplished chef, having been graduated from the Peter Kamp Culinary School in New York City. He owned a catering business. Mr. Edwards gave and received great joy through his culinary art.

Mr. Speaker, Olivia Simmons and Daryl Edwards were two warm, friendly and caring individuals. Their absence will be felt. However, although we will miss them, we're glad they were here.

TRIBUTE TO EVESHAM TOWNSHIP  
POLICE CHIEF NICHOLAS L.  
MATTEO

### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to congratulate and recognize the distinguished career of Chief Nicholas L. Matteo, chief of police for Evesham Township in Burlington County, NJ. Chief Matteo is preparing to retire on January 1, 1997 upon completion of more than 30 years of faithful serv-

ice to the Evesham Township Police Department.

A native of Medford, NJ, Chief Matteo began his career with the Evesham Township Police Department responding to calls as a patrolman in 1966. As a cop on the beat, Chief Matteo served his community during time of need and emergency situations.

Mr. Matteo then ascended to the rank of detective first class where he was responsible for interviewing victims, perpetrators, and the follow-up of criminal investigations.

Patrol sergeant, the next title held by Mr. Matteo, entailed the overseeing of the operations of an entire patrol shift as well as direct supervision of critical incidents.

Chief of police is the rank that he has held honorably since 1990. He has been responsible for the operation of a large, widely respected law enforcement agency. While serving as chief of police, Mr. Matteo has earned the respect of the men and women of the Evesham Township Police Department, as well as residents of Burlington County, by participating on the Burlington County Chiefs Association Executive Board.

In 1996, the Delaware Valley Chiefs Association named him to their executive board. This is a most prestigious honor. This appointment highlights Chief Matteo's genuine concern for protecting the safety of the residents of his own community as well as those surrounding it.

Chief Matteo's dedication to his community is not limited to his duties and responsibilities as a police officer. He is also keenly aware of the need for racial harmony and tolerance throughout our country. He promotes this ideal through the Coalition of Multi-Culture Understanding of Burlington and Camden counties, of which he is president.

Be it a patrolman, an administrator, or a supervisor, Chief Nicholas L. Matteo has been an excellent role model for other uniformed officers and citizens of the United States. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to submit these commemorative remarks in order to share the many accomplishments of a great man with my colleagues.

A man of Nicholas Matteo's stature and vision is rare indeed. While his distinguished service will be genuinely missed, it gives me great pleasure to recognize him, and to wish him good luck as he brings to a close a long and dignified career with the Evesham Township Police Department.

WILLIAM H. MORTON ENGINE CO.  
NO. 1 CELEBRATES 125TH ANNI-  
VERSARY

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, anyone who visits my office can't help but notice the display of fire helmets that dominate my reception area. They're there for two reasons. First, I had the privilege of being a volunteer fireman in my hometown of Queensbury for more than 20 years, which helps explain the second reason, the tremendous respect that experience



gave me for those who provide fire protection in our rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, in a rural area like the 22d District of New York, fire protection is often solely in the hands of these volunteer companies. In New York State alone they save countless lives and billions of dollars worth of property. That is why the efforts of people like those firefighters in Athens, NY, is so critical.

And that's why, Mr. Speaker, back in 1870 the residents of the growing village of Athens demanded more fire protection and the William H. Morton Engine Co. was born in 1871. It was founded based on this need to serve one another.

On that note, Mr. Speaker, those are the traits that make me most fond of such communities, the undeniable camaraderie which exists among neighbors. Looking out for one another and the good of the whole is what makes places like Athens a great place to live and raise a family. And this concept of community service couldn't be better exemplified than by the devoted service of the fine men and women who have comprised the William H. Morton Engine Co. No. 1 over its 125-year history. That's right, for well over a century, this organization has provided critical services for the citizens of Athens on a volunteer basis. As a former volunteer fireman myself, I understand, and appreciate, the commitment required to perform such vital public duties.

Mr. Speaker, it has become all too seldom that you see fellow citizens put themselves in harms way for the sake of another. While almost all things have changed over the years, thankfully for the residents of Athens, the members of their fire department have selflessly performed their duty, without remiss, since back in 1871.

You know, I have always said there is nothing more all-American than volunteering to help one's community. By that measure, Mr. Speaker, the members of the William H. Morton Engine Co. No. 1, past and present, are truly great Americans. In that regard, I ask that you, Mr. Speaker, and all Members of the House, join me now in paying tribute to these dedicated men and women.

#### FUNDING FOR THE FEDERAL MARITIME ACADEMIES

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned about the viability and sustainability of our 6 State maritime academies given this bill's funding level for the Maritime Administration's operation and training account. This portion of the Commerce, Justice, State appropriations bill does not specifically provide funding for the 6 schools and actually cuts \$4.3 million from the operation and training account that was to have funded the schools.

The State maritime academies represent a model of State and Federal cost sharing in meeting the Nation's need for officers for the American flag merchant fleet and other elements of the maritime industry. The students

and State governments underwrite most of the schools' costs. The Federal Government historically has assisted the academies by loaning them training ships used to meet the Federal mandate for the sea time required to fulfill the Coast Guard licensing requirements. The schools maintain these ships at approximately one-third the cost of maintaining Ready Reserve Fleet ships.

The mission of the State maritime academies is to provide, in partnership with the Federal Government, licensed American merchant marine officers by the most cost-effective means. The 6 schools, located in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Texas, California, and Michigan provide 75 percent of the Nation's licensed mariners.

These State maritime academies represent a high return on a modest Federal investment. For only \$9.3 million, which represents level funding over the past 7 years, they train and graduate 75 percent of the Nation's licensed merchant marine officers; maintain a Ready Reserve Fleet ships at one-third the Government costs; commission an additional 100 Navy and Coast Guard Reserve officers each year; and enjoy a 100 percent job placement rate for graduates.

I, along with many others on both sides of the aisle, hope the Senate will fully fund these much-needed State maritime academies. I also urge House appropriations conferees to work with the Senate to restore this funding.

#### A TRIBUTE TO WOODS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

**HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Woods Memorial Hospital in Etowah, TN, for being nationally recognized for its success in advanced technology as well as its overall business success.

In addition to its national recognition, the hospital was honored with the Tennessee Quality Commitment Award and received accreditation with commendation from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations earlier this year. These are fine honors which the hospital should be very proud to receive.

Despite the growing shortage of quality medical care in our rural communities, Woods Memorial Hospital remains dedicated to providing its patients with the best technology and high quality care from its professional staff. I am proud to have Woods Memorial Hospital in the 2d district of Tennessee.

I request that a copy of the article "Critical Care" which appeared in Inc. Technology be placed in the RECORD at this point. I would like to call it to the attention of my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD.

#### CRITICAL CARE—CASE STUDY

(By Joshua Macht)

The gurney crashes through the emergency room doors. On it lies a woman, lips pale, fading in and out of consciousness. In the glare of harsh lights, a quickly gathering knot of doctors and nurses steps into crisis

mode. Needles, probes, and paddles move in and out of hands; a blood-sample is raced to the hospital laboratory. Moments later the lab sends the test results electronically to the emergency room: the woman's blood pressure is low; she must be losing blood. Images from a pelvic ultrasound are quickly delivered to a radiologist.

Around the corner, in the operating room, the surgeon prepares for the unscheduled morning performance. Before he scrubs, he dials a voice-mail box and retrieves a radiologist's interpretation of the ultrasound. The diagnosis: a ruptured fallopian tube and massive internal bleeding. The doctors suspect an ectopic pregnancy (an inseminated egg attaches to the wall of a fallopian tube instead of the uterus); the embryo has to be removed. Barely an hour and a half after the woman is rushed to the hospital, she's on the operating table; soon she's recovering in her hospital bed.

A routine crisis for one of the nation's big-city, high-tech hospitals. Except for one thing. This scene is taking place in tiny Woods Memorial Hospital, a 72-bed non profit hospital in Etowah, Tenn., a rural community halfway between Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Big changes are going on in health care, leaving hospitals across the country reeling from skyrocketing costs, a glut of beds, and all-out efforts by the government and the insurance industry to reduce treatment and reimbursement. Large urban hospitals, though they've felt the squeeze, are often able to weather the crisis because they've invested in sophisticated medical technologies that attract patients and in high-powered information systems that improve efficiency and manage costs.

But smaller hospitals typically don't have the money or the expertise to practice high-tech medicine or to buy computers. Those are some of the reasons small hospitals are collapsing or being swallowed up by larger competitors at an unprecedented rate. The crisis is all the greater for small hospitals like Woods that are located in rural areas, away from large pools of potential patients and technological know-how.

Woods, however, is thriving. Outpatient care is at its highest level ever, while patient revenues swelled from \$16 million in 1991 to \$28 million last year. Net income, even allowing for money that will never be recovered from federal, state, and private health-care subsidies, rose to \$1.6 million in 1995 from \$953,327 in 1991.

What makes Woods different? Three and a half years ago, the hospital began to transform itself. The focus: cost containment. The method: automation. Led by an administrator who has applied a near-military zeal to the task of automating every aspect of the institution's operations, Woods has proved that even organizations caught in the vortex of an industry's downward spiral can buck the trend.

Etowah is a sleepy town of 4,500 people, most of them paper-mill and textile workers, on the edge of the Cherokee National Forest. Etowah didn't get a hospital until 1965. Not surprisingly, when it was built, Woods was a spartan facility: the emergency room was open only during certain hours, and there was no intensive care unit. In fact, there wasn't an internist within 50 miles. Instead, family practitioners and general surgeons mended everything from sprained ankles to burst appendixes while cases of any complexity were referred to larger Bradley Memorial in the next county, the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Knoxville, or Erlanger Medical Center, in Chattanooga.

Still, Woods was healthy. In most hospitals back then in the fee-for-services days, just about anyone with a medical degree and a stethoscope could make money by patching up a patient and billing the patient's insurance company, few questions asked. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the hospital, run by a retired air force colonel, added 40 beds to its original 30 and built an intensive care unit.

Then came the crunch. In 1983 the federal government stopped paying Medicare reimbursements based on a hospital's tally of the actual cost of the care given; instead, it began doling out flat fees based on its estimate of what the treatment of a given illness should cost. The payments were especially meager to rural hospitals, on the theory that a hospital's costs should be much lower outside a city. Woods's Medicare reimbursements plunged to less than 75% of the cost of treating its Medicare patients, who made up two-thirds of the hospital's patient population.

With its Medicare operations running deeply in the red, the hospital's cash reserves were soon depleted, leaving no money for improvements or even upkeep. Tile walls and floors began to crack. Patients waiting to be admitted sat in the lobby on folding chairs.

More important, the hospital couldn't afford to keep up with the latest medical technology. That, in turn, made it all but impossible to recruit young talent to the staff. One of the few doctors to join the staff in the late 1980s was Charles Cox, who had started at Woods as an orderly in 1976 before going to medical school and whose family owned a dairy farm in the area. "There really wasn't much incentive for young doctors to come here," calls Cox, who would sometimes save patients during the day and do farm chores at night.

To make up for the reimbursement shortfall, the hospital tried raising its prices to non-Medicare patients. But that led to a leveling off of patients. It was clear that the only way to bridge the gap between Woods's costs and reimbursements was to reduce costs by improving efficiency.

Not an easy task. Inefficiency was ingrained in almost everything that went on at the hospital. Consider patient intake. Patients would wait 30 minutes or more in the dreary lobby while nurses filled in hospital admission forms and then typed hospital bracelets. If a patient needed blood work or X rays, a nurse had to fill in a three-page carbon-copy requisition form and hand-deliver copies to the lab and to billing.

Ah, billing: two women in a cramped office entering the charges for each patient into a bare-bones minicomputer-based system, and that was the high-tech part. They had to prepare the special forms for billing third parties, like Medicare and Blue Cross of Tennessee, by hand and then mail them. Four to six weeks later, when a batch of reimbursement checks came in, the switchboard operator would use the time between calls to record the payments in a 30-column ledger. "Things moved slowly back then," says Carol Ethridge, chief financial officer and information officer. "And because everything was done manually, there was plenty of room for error."

When Phil Campbell arrived at Woods in 1990 to take over as CEO, the hospital was \$200,000 shy of making its payroll and was struggling to survive. Campbell had been working as associate administrator of a health-care facility in Rome, Ga., when Woods's board hired him. "I had wanted to go to a 'rural hospital,'" says Campbell.

"But I underestimated how difficult it would be."

For the first few months, Campbell tried to persuade large suppliers to extend the small hospital's payment schedule. But then, suddenly, he took the offensive. Most hospitals charge for small items—a Band-Aid (as much as \$10 in some hospitals) or a single aspirin (as much as \$4 or more a pop). Campbell, who seemed determined to become the Crazy Eddie of health care, decided to give them away. Next he slashed prices on lab work, the hospital's biggest profit center. Then, as though the county board of trustees weren't already apoplectic, Campbell presented the group with an expanded budget that called for automating every last department of the small hospital. "Oh, sure, some employees and citizens thought we were crazy," says Campbell. "But I knew we had no choice."

Campbell, a tall imposing figure with the middle-aged-boy looks of a high school football coach, knows he can come off as a little overbearing. "My wife tells me I'm more conservative than Rush Limbaugh," he says, meaning it as a boast. If his administrative style seems somewhat military, it probably is. Campbell spent two years at the U.S. Army's Fort Stewart in Hinesville, Ga. But Campbell wasn't a soldier there; he was a student in a master's of health-services-administration program run by Central Michigan University. Alongside army colonels and majors, Campbell was drilled in the mantras of hard-core health-care management: Improve quality. Lower costs. Increase volume. Although he had studied health-care institutes in crisis, he faced the real thing for the first time when he took over at Woods. He was on the front line. And he admits to feeling green: "There was nothing I could have done to prepare for this job."

The single-level brick building looks more like a suburban elementary school than a hospital. In that respect Woods hasn't changed much from the day it was founded. Inside, though, it's a different story. To start, almost every inch of every surface has been redone—with carpet, paint, or wallpaper—in mellow lavender and mauve. A "new" Woods had to look the part. An interior designer chose the color scheme. Otherwise, each department was free to redecorate as it saw fit.

But the hospital's makeover was more than skin deep. Campbell knew that the heart of the transformation would be automation. The only problem was figuring out a way to afford it. The hospital had already solicited a bid from a computer vendor for an automation package; the bid came in at close to \$1 million, about four times what the hospital could conceivably spend. Campbell got on the phone to see if he could do better. Exhorting vendors to cut corners and margins wherever possible, explaining that the old health-care gravy train had been derailed, Campbell finally got the proposal he was looking for; an extensive new system for \$250,000. That proposal came from Health Systems Resources Inc., in Atlanta. HSR agreed to install an IBM RS6000 and a UNIX-based work-station, along with 60 terminals and 12 PCs—enough to put every department in the hospital on-line.

Now all Campbell had to do was come up with a way to get the system to pay back. The key would be using the system to cut costs. Campbell divided the entire medical staff into small teams, each one with access to a PC and a mission—to examine a different element of the hospital's service with an eye toward reducing waste.

Take the pharmacy and therapeutics committee, headed by Brandon Watters, an in-

ternist. One of the committee's tasks: to assess the hospital's use of cephalosporins, a type of antibiotic. Harry Porter, a member of the committee and director of the pharmacy, called up records of what the hospital had been spending on antibiotics. It turned out that in the previous year, Woods's use of all cephalosporins had gone up 204%, mainly because its use of Rocephin, the most expensive antibiotic, had gone up. So Porter, who documents the use of all drugs in the hospital, had the computer graph the applications of Rocephin. The chart revealed that 70% of the time the powerful antibiotic was dispensed to treat infection but that 30% of the time it was administered to prevent infection in patients undergoing surgery.

After a bit of research the committee determined that far less expensive (but equally effective) antibiotics could be substituted for the surgical use of Rocephin. The result: an estimated \$40,000 savings on Rocephin in 1995. To keep the medical staff up to date with his committee's findings, Watters imports all of his results from Quattro Pro into Microsoft Publisher, which he then uses to publish *inPHARMation*, the hospital's pharmacy and therapeutics newsletter.

Food waste was another target. Thanks to the dietary and food-services committee headed by Michele Fleming, director of food and nutrition services, Woods now uses a PC spreadsheet to track virtually every aspect of food service, from patient's satisfaction with portion size to seasoning preferences. As a result, patients are less likely to end up with food they don't like and won't eat. Fleming knew, for example, that in the second quarter of 1995, only 92% of patients said they received the correct seasoning packets with their food. By the fourth quarter the number was up to 100%.

To save nurses and administrative employees time, the new system streamlined the laborious admissions process. Today patients zip from the lobby to their hospital bed in minutes. With just a few keystrokes, an admissions clerk enters a new patient's record into the system and instantly creates an electronic billing form on the main server. The clerk then hits another button to print out an embossed plastic identification card on a special printer. Using an imprint of the card, the clerk can also quickly manufacture a plastic hospital ID bracelet. Because billing and accounting have been integrated into the system, patient charges and insurance bills are tallied electronically during the patient's stay.

Gone, too, are the days of carbon-copy requisition forms. Now nurses simply order lab work and diagnostic images through the computer system. In addition, lab equipment has been electronically connected to the mainframe. Now Cindy Glaze, supervisor of the laboratory, can transfer blood-test results from her lab instruments to her computer terminal and then, with a keystroke, on to the emergency room, the operating room, or a nursing station.

Automation has all but eliminated some of the worst administrative chores. When a nurse electronically orders 500 cc's of erythromycin from the pharmacy for a patient, the system automatically charges the patient's billing record. It used to take weeks for the hospital to finalize patients' bills; today bills are ready whenever patients are ready to leave the hospital. And no one fills in forms by hand or licks envelopes and mails them off to Blue Cross or Medicare; instead, charges are automatically transferred to the proper electronic form, and then, using a dial-up account, a bill is transmitted



to the third-party payer. Ethridge says that reimbursement takes about 14 days.

As for the new switchboard operator, Virginia Huff, she rests easier knowing that the computer takes care of the Medicare logs. When a doctor orders an MRI for an elderly patient, the charge automatically transfers to an electronic log. Running the log for the entire year takes just a couple of hours of computer processing time.

Campbell's plan has worked. Not only have Wood's outpatient utilization rates increased by 25%, but the hospital's net income has nearly doubled in the past five years. Last year outpatient utilization rates actually surpassed inpatient rates—which means higher revenues because insurance companies typically reimburse outpatient procedures at a higher rate. After Campbell dropped the prices of lab work, the volume of work in the small lab increases dramatically—300,000 tests in 1995, up from 115,000 in 1991. Remarkably the hospital has not raised the prices of care in five years, nor has Campbell added any clerical positions to the staff, even with all the increased billing. "If we were still keying in bills, we would need at least twice as many people in the billing department alone," says Ethridge.

Fewer nonmedical positions means more dollars to recruit doctors—a critical goal. The average can general \$1 million in revenues for the hospital annually. Woods uses some of the freed-up money to pay for new recruits' medical education in exchange for a commitment to practice there. The difference in the opportunities for young doctors today and in 1988, when he joined the hospital, is huge, says Cox. "Today we have all the technology that big urban medical centers have. So doctors can come here and not feel at a disadvantage."

Active recruitment efforts along with a healthy cash surplus have allowed Woods to expand services. For example, Campbell hired Dan Early to direct the new Resource Counseling Center. In addition, to reach African Americans in the county (a population that traditionally has had trouble accessing health care), Campbell founded the Minority Health Alliance for education and care.

Recently the University of Tennessee Medical Center in Knoxville chose Woods as one of its first partners in its telemedicine program, which allows doctors to work via videoconferencing hookups. Woods's telemedicine facility is located in what used to be the gift shop. So far the state-of-the-art satellite link has been used primarily for dermatology. But doctors can also keep up to date with the medical advances at U.T. without leaving Etowah. Craig Riley, for example, an internist, attends live conferences at U.T. via satellite and can even use the live link to complete the continuing medical education credits he needs to meet Woods's credit requirements.

As Woods moves into a new era of health care, Campbell continues to position the small hospital for aggressive growth. Last year Woods joined Galaxy Health Alliance, in Chattanooga, a managed-care network of 13 rural and suburban hospitals in four states. (Woods is also part of another managed-care network that includes U.T.) Although managed care may represent a controversial new road for medicine, few hospitals want to be left out of the loop. An Zuvekas, senior research staff scientist at the Center for Health Policy Research at George Washington University Medical Center, in Washington, D.C., predicts that rural hospitals increasingly are going to depend on advanced electronic networks for their sur-

vival. She reasons that it's more effective for managed-care plans to interact just once with a group of hospitals than to deal with them individually; consequently, says Zuvekas, rural hospitals that are able to share both data and expertise over a wire are going to distinguish themselves as worthy partners in the managed-care relationship.

The road ahead is filled with uncertainty. Potential Medicare cuts could make it even more difficult for rural hospitals to make ends meet, and managed care might force many more hospital mergers and acquisitions. Still, Campbell has a grand outlook for Woods. On a tour of the hospital, he points out the window to a mound of dirt. "That will be a state-of-the-art women's center," he says. "We are finally going to start delivering babies again." A nearby parking lot will soon be transformed into an expanded intensive care unit and emergency room, he adds.

Ethridge, meanwhile, is just trying to enjoy the fact that for once Woods isn't struggling. "We've been waiting six years to slow down," she says. Given Campbell's ambitions, Ethridge probably shouldn't plan on too long of a lull.

#### SUPPORT THE FEDERAL PROCUREMENT SYSTEM

**HON. WILLIAM H. ZELIFF, JR.**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today which will foster the continued participation of small business in the Federal Government's procurement system.

During my tenure in Congress, I have been closely involved in the procurement reform debate. As a member of the key committees of jurisdiction over this issue, Government Reform and Oversight and Small Business, and in my own experience as a small businessman, I know the importance of the small business community in Federal procurement.

Small business is vital to this Nation's economic success. And with enactment of the Federal Acquisition Reform Act, which I strongly supported, Congress created a newly reformed, streamlined procurement system designed to assist all businesses.

Although recently, agency actions have limited small business participation as prime contractors in the procurement process by inappropriately bundling contract requirements in order to decrease the number of contracts an agency must manage. Government agencies have argued that by bundling these contract requirements, it is simply much easier for them to do their job because they only have to deal with one or two vendors instead of hundreds.

Working with only one or two vendors as opposed to working with hundreds of suppliers may be easier for agencies, but limiting Federal contract opportunities to only a few companies on a few contracts, is unfair to small businesses. Not only is this practice unfair, it eliminates built-in competition in the Federal contracting system, which in turn leads to an increase in costs for necessary goods and services paid for by the American taxpayer.

This unfair contract bundling is corrected by the legislation before you today. In addition to

maintaining the integrity of the procurement reforms passed last Congress and earlier this Congress, the bill directs agencies to avoid unnecessary agency contract consolidations. Removing these inappropriate consolidations ensures that more small business will compete for Federal contracts.

This protective measure loudly echoes this Congress's support for the counsel, assistance and protection of our Nation's job creators—small business. By supporting this measure my colleagues will join me in my efforts to support both an efficient and openly competitive Federal procurement system.

#### GIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT THE TOOLS THEY NEED TO FIGHT TERRORISM

**HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER**

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass anti-terrorism legislation requiring the manufacturers of explosives to include chemical markers and smokeless powders.

The American people elected us to this body to do our job. Which is to pass legislation that is in the best interest of this country, not interest of a group of owners. It is time to do our job.

During the 104th Congress we have seen the bombing of a Federal building in Oklahoma City which caused the death of 170 people, the standoff between Federal law enforcement officials and the Freeman group in Montana.

Today, the American people are outraged by TWA flight 800 and the Atlanta Centennial Park bombing. The people of the Virgin Islands lost a loved one on TWA flight 800, which was a personal loss to me.

Mr. Speaker, we have a role to play, which is to pass legislation that will give law enforcement the tools that they need to fight terrorism.

#### INCENTIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, 1 million acres of farmland in the United States will be eaten up by parking lots, freeways, and suburban growth this year. In fact, within the hour, one acre of precious farmland in the Central Valley of California will be taken out of production.

The Central Valley of California currently produces over \$13 billion in agriculture produce and feeds millions in the United States and around the world. Farmland in areas surrounding cities is being displaced by urban development at one of the fastest rates in history and for this reason our farmers have been placed under new pressures. A time can be foreseen in which an area like the Central Valley may not even be capable of feeding itself because of urban outgrowth.

When the great cities of our country were settled, they were developed near rich agricultural land to assure an adequate food supply. As urban areas continued to sprawl, many fertile acres were consumed and many more were placed at risk. Over the past 10 years, urban sprawl has eaten up over 26 million acres of productive farmland: an area the size of Kentucky has been displaced by urban development. Most of the farmland lost in the country has been located in urban influenced counties—where the density is at least 25 persons per square mile. A recent study by the American Farmland Trust estimated that the farmland in the urban influenced counties was 2.7 times more productive than the remaining U.S. counties. Eighty seven percent of our domestic fruit and nut production is also grown in these threatened counties.

Every citizen should be concerned with a secure U.S. food supply and preservation of productive lands because the loss of farmland affects more than family farmers. Others affected by the land loss include the large agriculture support sector that ranges from fertilizer and equipment suppliers to fruit and vegetable processors. The general public could also face grocery counters half-full of not so fresh, costly produce imported from around the world. Agriculture is a basic and fundamental part of life from the food we eat to the clothes we wear. It is important that during times of fast growth we take a closer look at how our land is being used and how we can protect those that are being displaced by the urban community.

Farming has been placed under new pressures that are coupled with the rising costs of this capital intensive business. For example, farmers putting in a wine grape vineyard will encounter 4 years development costs over \$17,000 dollars per acre above the land acquisition costs. Pistachio farmers should expect at least \$7,000 dollars in preproductive costs per acre and olive growers \$5,000 dollars an acre. These costs could literally double or triple dependent on the value of the land.

Aside from the high start up costs of crops such as orchards and vineyards U.S. farm real estate values also continue to rise. According to statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture the value of U.S. farm real estate has risen 6.4 percent over the past year to \$832 per acre. This \$832 figure may be rising, but it still does not nearly reflect the cost of acquiring a prime piece of farmland in highly productive, urban-influenced states like California and Florida. An average piece of farmland in California and Florida is worth over \$2,000 and can be worth as much as \$17,000.

Along with high costs farmers continue to be plagued with storms, disease, and pests that destroy many acres of orchards and vineyards annually. Some of this costly acreage has not even reached a productive state. Crops like tangerines and cherries can take 5 to 6 years to reach productivity. In a natural disaster a farmer with a crop in a preproductive state may have trouble sustaining large losses because he does not have a return on his investment. Most farmers do not realize an actual profit for many years after a productive state is achieved. Natural disasters particularly impact small family farms that already have a small profit margin.

As a witness to the rate of urbanization in my own district, I have developed two incentives that would amend the 1986 tax code and keep families in farming and land in rural uses. I recently introduced H.R. 3749 to amend the tax code to promote replacement of crops destroyed by casualty. This bill will provide an incentive to replant by allowing them to deduct the cost of replanting their destroyed crop in the event of freezing temperatures, disease, drought, or pests, all events that cannot be controlled. It allows farmers to deduct the costs of replacing key infrastructure.

I have also introduced H.R. 520 to make it easier to transfer farms from generation to generation. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture the average size farm in the United States is 469 acres. The land alone of an average farm in California is worth over \$1 million and can be worth as much as \$8 million on prime farm land. These numbers are the primary reasons that I have introduced H.R. 520 to double the current maximum benefit under the estate tax special valuation deduction. A farmer can be worth millions in terms of acreage but that does not necessarily mean that there is cash to pay estate taxes, or—during his life—other unexpected costs. This results in many farmers splitting their land up into parcels and selling out to developers just in order to cover their costs.

Current tax law that allows for \$750,000 in maximum benefits is outdated in accordance to the cost of farming today. After you figure in the value of crops, irrigation systems, improvements (buildings, etc.), and equipment, the value of today's farm may be worth almost twice as much. The bills proection of \$1,500,000 would allow for more continuity in farm acreage when transferring land between generations, avoiding the need for families to split up their land to pay off the estate tax.

Prime agriculture land is being authorized as we speak. Providing these small incentives to America's farmer would encourage families to stay in farming and secure an abundant food supply for the 21st century.

#### TRIBUTE TO VFW POST 8162 OF NASSAU, NEW YORK

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, as you know, one group I have a particular admiration for is our veterans. It was one of the reasons I asked for a seat on the Veterans' Affairs Committee in my first term, and it's one of the reasons I fought so hard to have the Veterans Administration elevated to a full, cabinet-level department.

And one group was always right beside me in such efforts, Veterans of Foreign Wars. I can think of no group that has done more to promote the interests of our Nation's veterans. Today, I'd like to single out one VFW post, a very special one which is typical of VFW posts across the country.

VFW Post 8162 of Nassau, NY is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Think of

that, Mr. Speaker. It's first members were, of course, the boys just returning from Europe and the Pacific and every other theater of World War II. Then, in the early 1950's, they were joined by veterans from the Korean war. In another 15 years, the veterans of the Vietnam War arrived on the scene. And finally, in this decade, we've seen those who served in the Persian Gulf join their older comrades.

From its beginning, Post 8162 was made up of citizen heroes, who left their homes and loved ones to undergo incredible hardships and sacrifices, including the supreme sacrifice, in defense of our freedoms. But the majority survived to return home, complete their educations, find jobs, raise families, and become the most respected members of their communities.

I've met many of the members of Post 8162. I was thinking of them and of other veterans like them when Ronald Reagan signed into law my measure making the Veterans Administration a cabinet department in 1988. With that signature, we made sure the interests of veterans would always have the ear of the U.S. President.

It is to those same interests that Post 8162 has so faithfully applied itself for 50 years, since that first beginning on August 12, 1946.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and all members to join me in a special salute to VFW Post 8162 of Nassau, NY, as it celebrates its 50th year.

#### OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

#### HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the following graduating high school students from the First Congressional District of New Mexico who have been awarded to the Congressional Certificate of Merit.

#### CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARD WINNERS 1996

Albuquerque Evening High School, Vera Lujan; Albuquerque High School, Monica Becerra; Bernalillo High School, Lance Darnell; Cibola High School, Jessica Shaw; Del Norte High School, Kathryn Gruchalla; Eldorado High School, Karli Massey, Matt Kaiser; Estancia High School, Wayne Davidson; Evangel Christian Academy, Jonathon E. Rael; Highland High School, Kelly Shannon McCormick; La Cueva High School, Tracy Carpenter; Los Lunas High School, Nicole J. Nagy; Menaul High School, Adam Cherry; Mountainair High School, Jessica Quintana; Rio Grande High School, Robert G. Coleman; Sandia High School, Krista Madril; Sandia Preparatory School, Anne Elizabeth Mannal; High School, St. Pius X High School, Autumn Nicole Grady, Laura C. Miner; Valley High School, Matthew Tension; and West Mesa, Shane Gutierrez.

It is my pleasure to recognize these outstanding students for their academic and leadership accomplishments as well as for their participation in school, community service, and civil activities.



## SPEAKING IN THE AFFIRMATIVE

## HON. CARDESS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, according to a recent report prepared by the American Council on Education [ACE], "Students of color have posted significant gains in college enrollment and the number of degrees they earned in recent years." However, the report warns that "this progress is threatened by attacks on the use of affirmative action policies in higher education."

Clearly, affirmative action policies that increase the opportunities to obtain secondary education for those who without them will remain unprepared to meet our Nation's challenges must continue to play a key and significant role. Now there are those affirmative action opponents who take delight in pointing out the most inconsequential problems with such policies; but shamefully close their eyes to the great strides they have made toward better educating our national populace.

Recalling for a moment my reference to the ACE report on affirmative action, we see that denying educational opportunities to the neediest is wrong. It is wrong morally. It is ethically wrong. It is the wrong path for this country to take if America is serious about remaining one of the most enlightened and better educated societies on the planet Earth.

Perhaps an economic illustration will better serve my arguments for affirmative action. It is empirically factual that denying educational opportunities negates potential economic benefits for the country. According to findings prepared by Dr. Andrew Sum, Northeastern University, Center for Labor Market Studies, and the McIntosh Commission, personal economic benefits from obtaining a 4-year college degree has increased substantially over the past two decades.

The fundamental shifts in the earnings capacity of workers with varying years of formal schooling can be seen most starkly in the earnings experiences of young adult males 20 to 29 years old in the United States over the 1973-92 period.

The year 1973 is an important year because it marks the great economic divide in the American post-World War II era. During that year the real, or the inflation-adjusted mean annual earnings of all 20 to 29-year-old men in the United States were equivalent to earnings totalling \$23,522 in 1992; but, by the year 1992, the mean earnings of men in this age group had declined to \$16,715—a reduction of nearly 29 percent.

While young men in each educational attainment subgroup, without diplomas, with diplomas, and the college graduates, experienced a deterioration in their real earnings position over this time period, the relative size of these declines varied widely by years of completed formal schooling, and cognate opportunities available for growth.

When we look at the real annual earnings we see this more clearly: those who failed to obtain a high school diploma fell nearly 42 percent; for high school graduates by 32 percent, and by holders of a bachelor's degree by

just 5 percent. While the mean annual earnings advantage of young male college graduates over that of high school graduates was 15 percent in 1973, the relative size of this earnings advantage had risen to nearly 62 percent by 1992. This is significant on several levels, the least of which illustrates just how deeply divided economically the country has become when an imbalance of opportunities prevails.

Both young black and white men with only high school diplomas have lost considerable economic ground during the past two decades. As a consequence, the earnings advantages of young male college graduates widened to a substantial degree, increasing from 15 percent in 1973 to 62 percent in 1992.

This is precisely what must be understood. Denying individuals an opportunity to attend college or graduate school in the 1990's has considerably greater personal economic consequences than it would have had two decades ago. This is the threat alluded to by the American Council on Education. It is a real threat. It is a threat we should not treat lightly.

Now you may ask, "just who are the beneficiaries of Affirmative Action?" I believe they are America's poor, its forgotten, its disadvantaged. I believe that it is America's mosaic melting pot of people all linked by opportunities denied.

Therefore, instead of wasting our time undermining educational programs that have worked, we should be seeking ways in which to enhance them and thus grant greater opportunities for educationally and economically disadvantaged Americans. My Republican colleagues need to understand that the lack of educational opportunity, entrepreneurial and business growth, heavily contributes to the problems of crime, drug trafficking, hopelessness, and overall poverty.

It is ironic that at the same time the Republicans in Congress are moving forward with their attack an affirmative action, they are also madly swinging their budget axe to chop down all of the programs that work to alleviate these crises, programs such as those for Head Start, child nutrition and school lunch, job training initiatives, student loans, COPS funding, public housing assistance, and so on. This is shortsightedness at its highest level.

TRIBUTE TO LEONA BRADY  
WATSON

## HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, Leona Brady Watson was born on the north side of the island of St. Croix in Estate Two Friends. At the tender age of 3, she began her education, which involved walking from Estate Two Friends to Frederiksted town where she attended St. Patrick's School. After finishing the third grade, she journeyed to the United States, and completed her formal education there.

Upon returning to St. Croix in the late 50's, Mrs. Watson came home with a special yearning for her culture. She spent many years

learning about what was a dying art in the Virgin Islands—the art of cariso. From the elders, particularly the ones on the north side of the island and the Frederiksted area. Leona was able to attain and maintain our delicate culture through their stories, soups, and music of days gone by. Leona continues to be honored by various cultural organizations as a tradition bearer for her untiring contribution to the cultural growth of the Virgin Islands, and the knowledge of the history of our beloved homeland.

Some of Leona's famed works include: Quoted in three published books; actress in the film "The Story of Cariso" nationally acclaimed; performance in numerous stage shows, on island and abroad; participated in the 24th Annual Festival of American Folklife—the Virgin Islands; program sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Virgin Islands Government.

Leona is also a highly respected herbologist who has been asked most recently to participate in cultural exchange between Africa (Senegal), China and Switzerland.

Mrs. Leona Watson resides at Estate Grove Place, St. Croix.

## GORDON GUYER RETIRES—AGAIN

## HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, few people are synonymous with the experiences we have in life, but there exists a rare and pleasant exception: Dr. Gordon Guyer, who has announced his resignation as director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture, and, at long last, another in a series of retirements.

For those who know Gordon, they know that he bleeds green for Michigan State University, where over his distinguished career he served as professor of entomology, director of the cooperative extension service, vice president for government affairs at Michigan State University, and finally interim president of the University. He lives and breathes Michigan. He has served as a member of the commission on natural resources, director of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources under Governor Blanchard, and most recently director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture. His mind is always working like a combine, separating the less useful from the most useful, but always looking for ways to make what is left behind even more useful.

Gordon has served as a skilled motivator. There is not a person he has ever touched that hasn't come away feeling like the most important and most valuable person in the world. He has marshalled resources like no other individual, turning everyone around him into his informed advocates. Just ask any of our staff who have been privileged to participate in one of the legislative staff agricultural seminars that he created. Or ask any current or recent member of our delegation who has always felt politely challenged and strongly invigorated by his careful encouragement. I can speak most directly to this point from my experiences of having worked with him while I

served as chairman of the Senate agriculture committee during my days in the Michigan State Senate.

And to top all of this Gordon has a wonderful family which he always promotes and compliments with equal vigor. His wife, Norma is both blessed to be with Gordon, and perplexed to always keep up with his new ideas. His daughter, Dawn, learned the value of a caring father, and his son, Dan, has the challenge in following in his father's image as an assistant professor of MSU.

Mr. Speaker, Gordon's blood is green. He does live and breath Michigan. He dreams fishing, and he thrives on retirement parties. That's why after retiring from extension, and DNR, and MSU—twice, he now will retire from the formal position of director of agriculture, not from his continuing and devout interest in making our State the best one of all. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Gordon a long and happy retirement.

# LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

## HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my opposition to the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill. It is disheartening to come to the well today to oppose a bill that funds the most important investment our Federal Government makes in the basic human needs of our Nation—health care, education, employment and training, and support services for families.

Unfortunately, this bill falls far short of fulfilling our responsibility to the American people and reflects the majority's continued policy to reduce Federal resources in some of the most significant aspects of our lives.

Nothing should take precedence over the health and economic security of our people. Yet this bill makes clear that these goals are not a priority for the current congressional majority.

Sadly, education has been the area hardest hit, denying school districts around the country of desperately needed funds to improve or maintain the quality of education in their local schools.

This bill sustains the \$2.2 billion cuts in education made by the Republican majority last year. In addition, it targets several important areas of education for additional cuts, including the elimination of Goals 2000 and a \$24 million cut in title I for disadvantaged children. The Eisenhower Professional Development Program which has a proven record of success in improving math and science education is eliminated under this bill. Safe and Drug Free Schools is cut by \$25 million, bilingual support services and professional development are eliminated.

No funds were provided in the original committee bill for the Women's Educational Equity Act which is the only program dedicated to promoting equity for women and girls in education. However, we were able to restore \$2 million for this program in a floor amendment.

The following is a more detailed chart which shows the deep cuts in education over the last 2 years:

## EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS FY95-FY97 MAJOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY PROGRAMS

Program	FY95	FY96	FY97 President budget	FY97 House bill	Difference FY95/FY97
Title I (State Grants)	\$6.7 billion	\$6.7 billion	\$7.2 billion	\$6.7 billion	-24 million.
Total Compensatory Education	\$7.2 billion	\$7.2 billion	\$7.6 billion	\$7.2 billion	-14 million.
Goals 2000	\$361.8 million	\$350 million	\$491 million	0	-361.8 million.
School-to-Work	\$122.5 million	\$180 million	\$200 million	\$175 million	+52.5 million.
Safe and Drug Free Schools	\$466 million	\$466 million	\$540 million	\$441 million	-25 million.
Bilingual Education	\$157 million	\$128 million	\$157 million	\$117 million	-40 million.
Immigrant Education	\$50 million	\$50 million	\$100 million	\$50 million	0.
Vocational Education	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.0 billion	-27 million.
Headstart	\$3.5 billion	\$3.5 billion	\$4.0 billion	\$3.6 billion	+65.5 million.
Special Education	\$3.2 billion	\$3.2 billion	\$3.5 billion	\$3.2 billion	-6.5 thousand.
Eisenhower Professional Development	\$251 million	\$275 million	\$610 million	0	-251 million.
Impact Aid	\$728 million	\$693 million	\$617 million	\$728 million	0.
Women's Education Equity Act (WEEA)	\$5 million	0	\$4 million	0	-5 million.
Native Hawaiian Education Act	\$9 million	\$12 million	\$6 million	\$4 million	-5 million.

## MAJOR HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	FY95	FY96	FY97 Presidential budget	FY97 House bill	Difference FY95/FY97
Work Study	\$616.5 million	\$616.5 million	\$679 million	\$685 million	+68.5 million.
Pell Grants	\$6.2 billion	\$4.9 billion	\$5.9 billion	\$5.3 billion	-900 million.
Perkins Loans:					
Capital Contributions	\$158 million	\$93 million	\$158 million	0	-158 million.
Loan Forgiveness	\$18 million	\$20 million	\$20 million	\$20 million	+2 million.
State Student Incentive Grants	\$63.4 million	\$31.4 million	0	0	-63.4 million.
Stafford Loan Administration	\$62.1 million	\$30.0 million	\$46.5 million	\$29.9 million	-32.2 million.
Loan volume <sup>1</sup>	\$85.2 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$71.4 billion	\$71.4 billion	-13.8 billion.
Direct Loan Administration	\$283 million	\$435 million	\$595 million	\$420 million	-165 million.
Loan volume <sup>1</sup>	\$5.3 billion	\$12.2 billion	\$12.2 billion	\$12.2 billion	-6.9 billion.
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$583.4 million	\$583.4 million	\$583.4 million	\$583.4 million	0.

<sup>1</sup> Represents current loan volume. Stafford and Direct student loans are entitlements and not dependent on annual appropriations.

## TOTAL EDUCATION SPENDING

	FY95	FY96	FY97 Presidential budget	FY97 House bill	Difference FY95/FY97
Total Education Department	\$27.4 billion	\$25.2 billion	\$28.0 billion	\$25.2 billion	\$2.2 billion.

While many health programs have been spared the drastic cuts made to education, one area which continues to be devastated is our efforts on substance abuse prevention and treatment. As the drug epidemic in our country continues to hurt families and communities all across this Nation, the Republicans have decided to dramatically cut our investment in prevention and treatment efforts. Last year substance abuse prevention programs were cut an unbelievable 60 percent, treatment program cut 57 percent.

As a result many programs around the country must now close. One in my district

that I just visited last week has been cut off of Federal funding just as it was getting started. Hui Ho'ola O Na Nahu O Hawaii was to be a 3-year project focusing on substance abuse intervention, treatment and recovery services in Puna, HI, a rural area that has been struggling with the influence of drugs. This unique program brought together a variety of sectors within the community to develop a holistic approach to healing substance abusers, concentrating not only on their abuse problem, but other related problems such as unemployment, lack of education, domestic violence, and other problems.

This bill does nothing to restore the resources needed for communities to deal with the burgeoning problem of substance abuse, but continues the 1996 policy of gutting our Federal programs in this important area.

H.R. 3577 also eliminates all funding for title IV of the Older Americans Act, which is dedicated to research, training and special projects dedicated to understanding and addressing the needs of our elderly population. Funds under this program have been critical to the Asian Pacific Community and to support the work of The National Asian Pacific Center on



Aging [NAPCA], the only organization dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of the 700,000 Asian Pacific American elders in our society.

The NAPCA serves as an important link between the Asian Pacific senior population and service providers and organizations at the local, State, and Federal levels. This Seattle-based organization performs an important function in helping to assure that Asian Pacific American seniors have access to critical services provided by all sectors of our community, and that the service providers are sensitive to the specific needs of this culturally diverse and rapidly growing population.

The elimination of title IV funding will severely limit the ability of the NAPCA to serve the Asian Pacific American senior community. It will mean the end of critical research, demonstration and training activities, and innovative approaches to improve access for this special population.

This bill also utilizes the appropriations process to enact legislative policies that the majority has not achieved through the normal legislative process. These policies will result in endangering the lives of children by weakening child labor laws to allow minors to load and unload dangerous compacting equipment in grocery and retail stores. The original committee bill also would have prevented millions of workers from being protected from ergonomic-related illnesses by prohibiting the promulgation of OSHA's rule on ergonomic standards. However, the Pelosi amendment adopted on the House floor eliminated this prohibition from the bill.

Finally, Mr. Speaker I want to express my deep concern about the committee's recommendation regarding the Hansen's disease program in Hawaii. While providing \$2 million for Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii—the same as fiscal year 1996), the committee report suggests that the Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii can be supported through insurance or Medicaid, and that they should be encouraged to move from the current settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai, and provided a stipend to live elsewhere.

This proposal lacks a clear understanding of the history of Hansen's disease patients in Hawaii and the commitment made to the Hansen's disease patients by the Congress.

The Hansen's disease program in Hawaii supports slightly over 400 individuals with Hansen's disease. Most are served through the Hale Mohalu Hospital in Honolulu and through an outpatient service. However, 66 individuals reside at Kalaupapa, a remote peninsula on the island of Molokai which was designated in the mid-1800's as a place of banishment for individuals with Hansen's disease. Until 1969 individuals with Hansen's disease were forced to this isolated area, accessible only by boat, plane, or hiking its treacherous cliffs.

Since 1954 the Federal Government has provided payments for health care and other support services for the Hansen's disease patients and Kalaupapa and additional outpatient services at other facilities in Hawaii. These payments were originally authorized under Public Law 82-411 and authorization continues today under Public Law 99-117.

Recognizing the historical significance of Kalaupapa, a National Historical Park was es-

tablished under the National Park Service to preserve the legacy of Kalaupapa and the many individuals who lived out their lives in this remote settlement. Legislation establishing the park specifically states that the remaining patients would have the option of living at Kalaupapa for the rest of their lives.

The average patient age at Kalaupapa is 70 years. Though once forced to live in this remote location away from their families, away from civilization, today those at Kalaupapa chose to remain there. It is the only home they've ever known and prefer the life they had led in this remote settlement. They are elderly, many disabled and uncomfortable with outsiders or living in the outside world. It would be difficult and in some cases impossible for them to adjust to life away from Kalaupapa.

What the committee suggests in moving these patients from Kalaupapa is forcing them to leave this home. This is unthinkable and contrary to the promises made to them by the Federal Government. I hope this idea will be rejected.

#### THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION COMES TO ST. PAUL, MN

#### HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the 150th anniversary of the Smithsonian Institution and to recognize my home city of St. Paul, MN, which has the honor of hosting the America's Smithsonian Tour this fall.

The Smithsonian Institution's collection is the ultimate expression of the history, culture, creativity and abilities of America's and the world's people. The Smithsonian was founded in 1846 for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge," and the Smithsonian continues to achieve success in striving toward that great goal, educating America through its sixteen museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park and significant, innovative role in facilities within the United States and abroad. The items restored, cared for and housed by the Smithsonian are important for science and research. These items have often become treasures that have not only contributed to America's knowledge base, but are parts of our cultural and artistic legacy. They have helped shape and define the history of our Nation and the world. America should be justly proud of the Smithsonian's collection and the hard work and dedication of its staff in bringing these treasures to our city.

America's Smithsonian is a special collection of over 300 items acquired from sixteen Smithsonian Museums in Washington, DC. The tour is currently crossing the Nation so that people in all corners of the country can experience a sample of the Smithsonian's legacy. The St. Paul Civic Center is the fifth stop on America's Smithsonian Tour, hosting this magnificent experience as a monthlong exhibit beginning in mid-October.

More than a celebration of the Smithsonian's 150 year existence, America's

Smithsonian symbolizes America's accomplishments and fuels the fire of hope and optimism that drives our Nation even today to achieve even higher aspirations. The dynamic Smithsonian collection continues to grow, preserving the essence of America as an embroidery on the tapestry of the American heritage for future generations.

Touring America's Smithsonian is a unique opportunity to view some of the most significant pieces of America's past. I hope that every Minnesotan has the opportunity to see the exhibit during the tour's monthlong visit, and I join the entire St. Paul community in welcoming the Smithsonian Institution to Minnesota.

#### THE POWER OF LOVE

#### HON. ALBERT RUSSELL WYNN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. WYNN. Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. John F. Flood, brought to my attention a copy of Msgr. E. Carl Lyon's homily in celebration of his 50th anniversary as a Catholic priest. The homily entitled, "The Power of Love," is fitting and I would ask that the Members of this body take the opportunity to read Monsignor Lyon's message:

#### THE POWER OF LOVE

(Monsignor Lyon's Homily)

The discovery of fire thousands of years ago, is said to have saved the human race from extinction. Today, it is not the absence of fire, but the absence of love, that could bring about the extinction of the human race. This prediction is made despite what men and women have said about love.

Love has been referred to as "The religion of humanity!" I once listened to a priest talk for two hours on this one quotation: "Love cannot endure indifference. It needs to be wanted."

And of course there's the beautiful quotation of St. John of the Cross: "When the evening of life comes, we shall be judged on love."

Environmental problems, nuclear capability, human inability, and the unwillingness to love one another are threatening the survival of our planet. Unless we rediscover love and harness its energies to God's plan, we may not make it through another century. It is feared that the human race will destroy the human race through hatred.

But this need not be. In the place of hatred, there stands always love. Love is the most universal, the most tremendous, the most mysterious, the most persuasive force in the world.

Because of these attributes, Jesus invites us to nothing more and nothing less, than a fundamental orientation of our life, of our love toward God. Jesus expects our total surrender to Him.

Love is so divine that we can say not only that God is love, but that love is God. As followers of Christ, we believe that love is action. We believe that love is the strongest force in the world—stronger than hate, stronger than evil, stronger than death. We believe that as great as faith and hope are, love is still greater. We believe that faith without love is cold; hope without love is grim.

As imitators of Christ, we forget what we have done for other people and remember

what others have done for us; we ignore what the world owes us and think of what we owe the world.

We put our rights in the background and our duties in the foreground; we see that every human being, regardless of creed, race or nationality, is just as real as we are, just as prone to mistakes as we are, just as nice as we are.

To love we are willing: to consider the needs and desires of children; to remember the weaknesses and loneliness of people growing old; to stop asking how much our friends love us and ask ourselves whether we love them as Christ would have us love.

We believe that love knows no limitations and stops at no boundaries; that it is the only cure for racism, the only solution to poverty, the only means to peace. Love knows not anger, nor revenge, nor wrath, nor jealousy.

We believe that love accepts everyone, embraces everyone, and that it is the only bond that can attach people to people and people to God. Love is the companion of compassion, reconciliation, forgiveness and contrition.

What is real Christian love? It is more than a feeling of affection for others, more than benevolence. It has substance, strength, action and sacrifice. Christian love is action—something we do.

I would not want this day to go by without mentioning the wonderful people who are not of our faith—who have done so much for the good of our parish. There are too many to name, but I am grateful to each of them.

The priesthood has been a joy for me and the joy has been made possible because of you wonderful people. As a matter of fact your friendship has given me a glimpse of the eternal.

We have gathered to celebrate the divine fact that God is in love with us.

As we resume our journey—

Don't walk in front of me,

I may not follow.

Don't walk behind me,

I may not lead.

Walk beside me

and be my friend.

“SWING LOW”

**HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, the following commentary written by Liz Brown recently appeared in the St. Louis American. It expresses some timely thoughts on the subject of affirmative action and Clarence Thomas' mis-handling of the issue. I commend Ms. Brown's commentary to our colleagues as evidence of the black community's unwavering support for affirmative action and their irritation with Thomas' position on the issue.

SWING LOW

It's true confession time. I haven't been to church in a while—a good while. I've been busy. But God uses a number of different methods to herd his flock back into the fold. Sometimes it's a gentle nudge, sometimes it's a firm shove and sometimes it's a solid kick in the behind.

Well, I got a kick this week and I am going tomorrow as soon as the doors open up. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas, the

Accidental Jurist, has announced that God told him to vote against Affirmative action. That's right, Jesus came down from the mountain top and whispered into his ear, “Clarence, if you type one word in your word processor in one opinion against whites, you are breaking God's Law”. This God that reigns over the church of Clarence Thomas, told the jurist, turn your back to the dark side, “sin no more” and make certain that the interest of white men are protected.

Well, I must admit Clarence's God has been doing a hell of a job. White males are 33% of the total American population. Yet they make up 80% of the US House of Representatives members, 92% of Forbes 400 richest people, 97% of school superintendents, 99.9% of professional athletic team owners and 100% of all US presidents.

Yes indeed, the God that reigns over this church certainly looks out for the interest of his followers. And what a savvy being this God, to get a person with dark pigmentation and supreme power to preach the gospel according to the powerless white male. Who would ever question such a messenger? In choosing the Accidental Jurist, this God has certainly selected a worthy disciple. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Clarence.

In June of last year Clarence Thomas voted with the majority on the Supreme Court to end affirmative action programs involving school desegregation and voting rights in three separate cases. Since those decisions, Thomas appeared publicly to explain his vote. Thomas has stated, policies like affirmative action, which address the issues of equal access, are racist.

If affirmative action policies are racist where is the proof? The class of people who are the victims of a racist affirmative action program according to Thomas are white males. And yet, white males, outnumber every other group combined in nearly every job category even though they make up only 33% of the population.

It seems that the good justice is saying we need to eliminate affirmative action and return to the days when the only policy in effect was “the good old boy policy.” Thomas appears to believe that we can and should trust those who benefit from the good old boy affirmative action program to do right by all of us. In Justice Thomas' world, white men will make certain everyone will benefit.

This type of thinking on the part of Justice Thomas reminds me of stories of slaves and citizens who truly believe “if I work really, really hard, someday those who benefit by my efforts will do right by me.” The trickle down theory.

The trickle down theory didn't end slavery—it took a war and 10's of thousands of dead bodies to do that. The trickle down theory didn't end lawful segregation—it took riots, marching and murder to do that. The trickle down theory did not make slaves into citizens or give women the right to vote—it took a constitutional amendment to do that. And the trickle down theory will not eliminate the need for affirmative action no matter how much Clarence Thomas believes his mean spirited god is telling him that.

At a time when the discussion about affirmative action is already muddled by some who believe that white males as a whole are truly suffering in the implementation of the policy, at a time when the debate is confused and inflamed by some with the use of the phrase “preferential treatment”, it is insane to add to the discord the opinion of a man who imagines he hears voices from God about what he should type on his word processor.

TRIBUTE TO MORRIS AND SYLVIA RUBIN

**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to congratulate Morris and Sylvia Rubin of Fort Lee, NJ, on their 50th wedding anniversary. This remarkable couple was married on July 14, 1946 at Lou G. Siegel's restaurant in Manhattan. They lived in the Bronx between 1946 and 1975 until they moved to Fort Lee, where they have lived ever since.

Sylvia worked as a typist at the New York Public Service Commission for 18 years before she retired in 1993. Prior to her work for the commission, she raised Barbara and Barry, two wonderful and loving children.

Sylvia's husband Morris was employed as a garment worker in the garment industry for 40 years and as a part-time postal worker as well.

The Rubins have enjoyed the fruits of togetherness for five decades. Their love and devotion to each other and their friends and loved ones has always been apparent. They have been wonderful parents and grandparents to their only grandchild, Michael.

In life, it is the special moments that should be cherished, and a 50th wedding anniversary is one of those times. I wish both of them another 50 years of wonderful matrimony.

TRIBUTE TO HELPING HAND REHABILITATION CENTER

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I salute an important organization that has been serving developmentally disabled residents in my district and surrounding areas for more than 40 years, the Helping Hand Rehabilitation Center.

The organization was started in the 1950's, a time when citizens with developmental disabilities were often sent to facilities far outside of the mainstream of society. However, a group of dedicated individuals from La Grange, IL, and nearby communities envisioned something better for these citizens: an organization that would help them become integrated into the mainstream of society as fully as possible.

Helping Hand Rehabilitation Center was the end result of this vision. Helping Hand offers a wide range of services for the developmentally disabled and their families, from early intervention child developmental programs to vocational work training for adult residential community living facilities. The lives of more than 500 disabled individuals are touched by Helping Hand each year through these programs.

Now in its fifth decade of service, Helping Hand is about to embark on a new program with the grand opening of its SubCon Industries Business Center. Unlike sheltered workshops that Helping Hand has operated in the



past, the new center will be a profit generating, tax paying operation that will place disabled individuals with nondisabled workers.

The disabled and nondisabled working together have an opportunity to learn from each other, and this kind of professional environment enables the disabled to become totally integrated into the work world, giving them a strong feeling of personal achievement and success.

Mr. Speaker, I extend to Helping Hand my best wishes and congratulations on establishing the SubCon Industries Business Center and thank the organization for its many years of serving the developmentally disabled citizens in my district.

TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY GORDON  
ENSTROM

HON. CARLISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom from the Seventh District of Illinois in receiving the distinguished rank of Eagle Scout.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scout earns the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout. Only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts receive this ranking. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the area of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 merit badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in Nation, citizenship in world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As a distinguished member of troop 40, Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom has received 43 merit badges and attended the World Jamboree in Korea and Hawaii. He has done work as a counselor with his church, and he participated in the "Help Feed the Children" project in his community, as well as in New York. He has also developed a computer lab for unwed mothers. I hope that more young Americans follow his lead by becoming more involved in their communities.

On June 28, 1996, Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom received this honor of Eagle Scout at a recognition ceremony at the United Lutheran Church in Oak Park, IL. I ask that my colleagues join me saluting Eagle Scout Jeffrey Gordon Enstrom in recognition of this tremendous honor.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL STERN,  
WAR CORRESPONDENT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Michael Stern, a renowned war correspondent who today celebrates his 86th birthday. Mr. Stern has led a distinguished career as an outstanding journalist who has also

used his expertise as both a historian and an educator. He is deserving of special recognition here today in honor of his vast contributions to America's understanding of the realities of war.

Mr. Stern, the author of seven books and the producer of five feature motion pictures, has written extensively about his wartime experiences. His story on the B-17 flying fortress, Memphis Belle, America's four-engine bomber, has served as the basis for motion pictures and was selected by the World Publishing Company as one of the 100 best stories of World War II. Additionally, his story "Nuts," written on the European front, has been an integral tool for historians writing about the Battle of the Bulge. To document his own vivid account as a war correspondent, he published his memoir, "Into the Jaws of Death."

Mr. Stern has not only documented the events he has witnessed, but has also made every effort to educate Americans through his personal accounts of his wartime experiences. He has served as a lecturer at the Newhouse School of Communication at Syracuse University and has made countless appearances on television to expose the American public to the realities of war. In addition to his role as educator, Mr. Stern currently acts as a trustee of the Intrepid Museum Foundation, a trustee of the Fisher House Foundation, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Fisher Center for Alzheimer's Research at Rockefeller University, and the editor-in-chief of Fisher House Magazine.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today in honor of Michael Stern, who has dedicated his life to bringing the reality of war home for Americans to understand and appreciate. I ask that my colleagues join with me in this well-deserved tribute to Mr. Stern and in celebration of his 86 years of experience and dedication to wartime journalism and education.

GORDON McALLISTER: A SPECIAL  
INDIVIDUAL

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, whenever people ask me what ever happened to people who care about their community and their neighbors, I have the good fortune to tell them about people like Gordon McAllister, a special individual who for many years has served his community professionally, personally, and has taken the time to help people remember valuable lessons from our past.

Gordon McAllister has served as a police official in several capacities ever since his graduation from high school. He served as an Air Police officer with the United States Air Force. He then worked as a security officer for General Motors for 3 years, followed by another 3 years as a State Commissioned, Michigan State Railroad Police Detective.

For the past 27 years, Gordon has served as a member of the Bay City Police Department. For 8 years he was a patrol officer, and for 19 a detective corporal. During this time he

earned 14 department commendations and numerous letters of merit from citizens and businessmen. Even more notable is that while performing in an exemplary fashion he continued to better himself by obtaining a bachelor of arts degree in Criminal Justice from Saginaw Valley State University.

He has personally been involved in many charitable events. Most notably he has been the local chairman for the National Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics for several years.

Most recently, Gordon earned the National Merit Award from the Sons of the Civil War for coordinating a salute to Civil War Veterans including songs and poems of the era, at the Vassar, Michigan, Riverside Cemetery. This program was a tribute to all veterans, particularly those from the Civil War, and marked the 100th anniversary of the dedication of a monument which bears the names of more than 200 Civil War veterans at the cemetery, including his great, great-grandfather, William Bassett Stark, who served in the 34th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

With all of this public service, Gordon still believes his greatest success is investing in his family and their future—his help with his three children Darren, Darneal, and Brandon, attaining their college degrees.

Mr. Speaker, what happened to people who care about their community and their neighbors? One of them—Gordon McAllister—lives in Bay City, MI. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in recognizing his wonderful contributions.

AGENT ORANGE BENEFITS ACT OF  
1996

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Agent Orange Benefits Act of 1996. The legislation provides necessary medical care and compensation to a new class of citizens who have sacrificed their health in the defense of our Nation—the children of agent orange-exposed Vietnam veterans who were born with Spina Bifida.

The legislation, proposed by the administration after close coordination with veterans services organizations and the disabilities community, is the result of a process set into place by the Agent Orange Act of 1991. The act established the process in which the National Academy of Sciences' [NAS] Institute of Medicine [IOM] issues reports every 2 years on the existing scientific evidence relating to Vietnam veterans' exposure to agent orange. The IOM's latest report confirmed what Vietnam veterans have known all along—that agent orange has and will continue to exact a high price on themselves and their families. The report specifically found that there is limited suggestive evidence of an association between agent orange exposure to vets and the occurrence of spina bifida in their children.

The bill I am introducing today is consistent with legislative action we have taken in the past with respect to veterans who suffered

from conditions in the "second tier" of the NAS report. As with previous legislative relief we have granted veterans, my bill ensures that the VA has the authority to provide health care and appropriate compensation. Specifically, the bill gives the Secretary of the VA the authority to provide the extensive medical help needed by children suffering from spina bifida, including important case management services. The bill also gives the Secretary the flexibility to contract for care from private sources to ensure that appropriate medical services are provided.

I applaud the administration's quick and decisive movement on this issue. In particular, Secretary Brown should be congratulated for the strong action he took in ensuring that the administration proposed comprehensive legislation that guarantees that these children will be properly cared for and compensated.

I hope that we can take quick action on this legislation. The bottom line is that we have sick children who have paid the price because of their father's service to our Nation. They need and deserve the best that our nation can give them. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

#### A TRIBUTE TO HISPANIC-AMERICAN VETERANS

### HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute our Hispanic-American veterans and to share with you a few of the experiences of these brave men and women. On August 23 and 24, 1996, the California Occupational Foundation, under the leadership of Gus Hernandez, will be having a dinner and parade to recognize the contributions of our Hispanic-American veterans.

It is important that we recognize our Nation's Hispanic-American veterans, men and women who answered the call to defend freedom and democracy. Since the American Revolution, Hispanic Americans have courageously served, and in many cases died for our country. During the Civil War, an estimated 10,000 Hispanic-American soldiers fought in either the Union or Confederate Armies. Because of a language barrier, few Hispanic Americans saw any combat during World War I. But by World War II, with the language barrier broken, approximately 500,000 Hispanic-American soldiers helped the Allies defeat the Axis powers. Hispanic Americans have also served in Korea, Vietnam, and in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. Today, there are approximately 1 million living Hispanic-American veterans. Currently, Hispanic-Americans make up 5 percent of our Nation's active duty armed forces personnel.

Among these heroes is Marine PFC Guy Gabaldon, who with distinction captured more enemy soldiers than anyone else in the history of U.S. military conflicts. PFC Gabaldon captured over 1,000 Japanese soldiers during World War II. Also included are eight men who selflessly gave their lives for our country, continuing a tradition of honor rooted in a small

street in Silvis, IL. Although the street is only large enough to accommodate 22 families, it has produced 84 brave men who fought in either World War II, Korea, or Vietnam. Once named Second Street, this small block has been renamed Hero Street U.S.A. and stands as a monument to these American heroes.

Most notable are the 41 Hispanic Americans who have been awarded our Nation's most prestigious and highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor. This is more than any other ethnic group of veterans. Among the recipients is Private Jose P. Martinez who sacrificed his life by leaping forward and leading his platoon in attack after Japanese soldiers pinned down his unit during World War II.

Another honoree is Master Sergeant Roy P. Benavidez, who after recovering from a wound during his first tour of duty in Vietnam, returned to the war and earned his way into the elite Army Special Forces. Upon his return, Benavidez assisted in the rescue of 12 men from his unit, and destroyed classified documents so that they would not fall into enemy hands.

These soldiers are the epitome of the valor and service that is found within every soldier. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in honoring our Hispanic-American military heroes and to recognize the tremendous contributions Hispanic-American veterans have made in defense of liberty and democracy.

#### TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY "DOTSY" LOCKHART-ELSKOE

### HON. VICTOR O. FRAZER

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 31, 1996

Mr. FRAZER. Mr. Speaker, Dorothy "Dotsy" Lockhart-Elskoe was born and raised on the island of St. Thomas and is the second child of Alfred and Elmira Lockhart. Dorothy was a graduate of the Charlotte Amalie High School Class of 1947. She attended on-island education programs for teachers that utilized professors from Puerto Rico and various mainland universities and colleges.

In 1952, Mrs. Elskoe began her teaching career as an elementary school teacher; however, after 8 years as a teacher, she developed a throat condition which forced her early retirement from the classroom. Mrs. Elskoe worked at the Department of Education and the Department of Finance. Additionally, she held various positions in the government. She was Administrative Assistant for the Virgin Islands Urban Renewal Board, Director of Emergency Housing for the Department of Housing and Community Renewal, Director of Community Relations and Complaints for the Virgin Islands Legislature and retired in 1986 as Director of the Rotary Multipurpose Center for Senior Citizens.

Dorothy's retirement gives her more time for community involvement. Her involvement in the community is both civic and political. She was president of the Democratic Party Women's Auxiliary for 8 years and a member of the Democratic Territorial Committee. Dotsy is still

involved in politics—her assistance is often solicited by both senatorial and gubernatorial candidates. In addition to her past political involvements, Dotsy is a charter member of the League of Women Voters, member of St. Thomas is All of Us and the Welfare Rights Organization. Mrs. Elskoe chaired the Children's Sub-Committee of the Carnival Committee for 10 years and worked with Sam King and the late Halvor Hart, Jr. to bring children's rides to Carnival—began a children's village and started the tradition of a Prince and Princess float in the parade.

Presently, Dotsy is a member of the Board of Governors for the Virgin Islands cultural Heritage Institute, United Way Board Member, member of the Downstreet People, Inc., President of the Committee to Revive Our Culture, Co-Chairperson of the Merry Carolers, member of the Challenge of Carolers, Inc., President of the Elskoe and Associates Carnival Flop, founder and member of the St. Jude Prayer Group and a Red Cross volunteer. Mrs. Elskoe has given and continues to render assistance to schools, social and civic clubs whenever her services are requested.

Mrs. Elskoe fosters her firm belief of preserving the traditional values and the indigenous customs of the Virgin Islands because they are on the fringe of extinction. In the summer of 1990, Dotsy assisted the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC, in preparing a mini-parade and a past and present living exhibit about the islands for the 24th annual festival of American Folklife.

She has presented and organized many demonstrations in the culinary arts and other arts and crafts to the schools and other organizations—locally and abroad. In past summers, the Committee to Revive Our Culture, of which Dotsy is President, organized youth summer programs for children between the ages of 12 and 17. They learned native culinary arts and additional handicrafts. With the aid of the Tourism Department, the Committee to Revive Our Culture held several successful cultural fairs in May and December at the Emancipation Garden. In the near future, Mrs. Elskoe will be embarking upon a project to organize a cooperative where local crafts and articles made in the Virgin Islands can be purchased.

Forty years ago, Dorothy Elskoe and master float builder—Ector Roebuck gave life to the then Elskoe and Roebuck Carnival Flop—now known to all as the Elskoe and Associates Carnival Flop. Dotsy and her flop members have worked as ambassadors of the Virgin Islands, spreading the culture abroad to various areas in the Western Hemisphere. Elskoe and Associates have traveled to Puerto Rico, Miami, New York, Tortola, Washington, DC, St. Croix, St. John, Antigua, Toronto Canada and Atlanta—winning numerous prizes along the way.

At home, Elskoe and Associates has won numerous first place awards within the flop category as well as within the King and Queen of the Bands competition. In 1972, the then Elskoe & Roebuck was the first flop to construct queen and king of the band costumes on St. Thomas. Fayer Elskoe-Liburd—Dotsy's eldest daughter—was the first Queen of the Band and the King of the Band was "Ricardo". One of the famous Elskoe and Associates



floque entries that was considered a masterpiece was a float which displayed a twenty cent Danish coin—built by the late Ector Roebuck. This coin included three ladies who were very prominent in Virgin Islands History. The ladies who portrayed these historic individuals were sprayed entirely in silver for authenticity.

Mrs. Elskoe's overwhelming urge to protect and preserve our culture and heritage has not gone unnoticed by a supportive community. She has received many civic certificates, awards and honorable mentions including the Wilbur Bill Lamotta Community Service Award, The Queen Cosiah Award, the 1974 and 1996 Virgin Islands Carnival Committee Outstanding Participation Awards, the 1993 Virgin Islands Carnival Committee's V.I. Cultural Ambassador Award.

Two calypsos were written in her honor by Glen "Kwabena" Davis and the late Dana Orie in a Salute to Dorothy Elskoe by the Resident Calypsonians at the Reichhold Center for the Arts in 1984. Additionally, a resolution for her cultural and civic involvements in the community was presented to Mrs. Elskoe in 1994 by the 20th Legislature of the Virgin Islands. In July 1996, Dotsy was invited to Rio Grande, Puerto Rico by the Mayor of Rio Grande as the Grand Marshall of the Carnival Parade. She received a plaque in her honor for participating and assisting with the carnival since 1977.

Family unity is an important priority in Dotsy's life. This is present from her marriage of 48 years to Winthrop T. Elskoe. Him along with their six successful children—Faye Liburd, Carolyn Roebuck, Monica Rabsatt, Glen, Sandy and Lori—have been inspirations in all of Dotsy's cultural and civic endeavors. If the preservation of culture is not instilled in anyone else, it is Dotsy's hope that it will be fixed in the minds and hearts of her offsprings and their offsprings. Dorothy views the culture of these islands not as footprints on a beach washed away by every wave and forgotten . . . but as footprints made in wet cement and left to dry . . . engraved and preserved in the minds of our youth forever.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4,

1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, August 1, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.  
Joint Economic  
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for July.

SD-106

10:00 a.m.  
Finance  
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine how to educate the public about the 1996 report of the Social Security Board of Trustees.

SD-215

##### SEPTEMBER 4

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 1678, to abolish the Department of Energy.

SD-366

##### SEPTEMBER 5

2:00 p.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 931, to authorize the construction of the Lewis and

Clark Rural Water System and to authorize assistance to the Lewis and Clark Rural Water System, Inc., a non-profit corporation, for the planning and construction of the water supply system, S. 1564, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide loan guarantees for water supply, conservation, quality and transmission projects, S. 1565, to supplement the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and to supplement the Federal Reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects, S. 1649, to extend contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in Kansas and Nebraska, S. 1719, Texas Reclamation Projects Indebtedness Purchase Act, and S. 1921, to transfer certain facilities at the Minidoka project to Burley Irrigation District.

SD-366

##### SEPTEMBER 11

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine competition in the telecommunications industry.

SD-226

##### SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

#### POSTPONEMENTS

##### AUGUST 2

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To resume hearings to examine the dissemination of Federal Bureau of Investigation background investigation reports and other information to the White House.

SD-226